NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

## POTTER'S HUNT FOR TRAUD.

IT BEGINS TO LIMP BADLY. A WITNESS OF WHOM GREAT THINGS WERE EX-PECIED GIVES ANDERSON'S STORY A HEAVY

BLOW-A ROW IN COMMITTEE, General Smith, formerly Appointment Clerk the Treasury, testified yesterday that Anderson, while begging so hard for a good office, had never once suggested to Smith to go and see Mr. Sherman. He did ask him to go and see the President, but when Smith called on Mr. Hayes, the latter refused to Anderson, and showed great dislike of Republicans regard the fact that Anderson never asked Smith to see Mr. Sherman as very damaging to the story that the latter had ever promised the other an office. Mr. Cox and General Butler had a short but fierce controversy in committee yesterday. It is said here, and that she has been successfully coached for that Mrs. Jenks will testify in Mr. Sherman's the occasion of her examination. Of course there behalf. A rumor prevails that Anderson's | is no truth in the latter part of this report, It is counsel is employed by Mr. Tilden. possible that Mr. Shellabarger and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sherman's counsel, may have seen her, but they are

SMITH'S TELLING EVIDENCE. ANDERSON'S FAILURE TO HAVE HIS APPLICATION BUOUGHT TO SHERMAN'S ATTENTION - THE PRESIDENT'S DISLIKE FOR ANDERSON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, June 13 .- The Potter Committee goes about its work as though it expected to be in ression all Summer. It adjourns every day, to meet at 11 o'clock on the next; but it has been no uncommon thing for the whole or part of the committee to wait an hour or two for witnesses, and on one or two occasions it has adjourned for lunch after wasting half a day without making any progress with the inquiry, or taking a word of testi-

Even since the machine has begun to run with a little more regularity, the waste of time has been hardly less marked. Yesterday and to-day for instance, the proceedings of the committee reminded the looker-on of the employment of a forty horsepower engine simply to run an ordinary domestic ewing-machine. General Smith, late Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, was willing, even anxious to give the committee all the information he possessed in regard to James E. Anderson's application to him for office, and the appointment of Anderson's brother to a subordinate place in the Baltimore Custom House; and yet General Butler kept him on the stand hour after hour, putting to him the most cunningly devised questions, and by requiring of him categorical answers without explanation, often forcing him to omit just what would have given the committee the information it wanted.

General Smith's story to-day was, in brief, that sometime in May last year James E. Anderson applied to him for a position in the Treasury Department, naming Senator Matthews as his backer. General Smith, after seeing Senator Matthews, offered Anderson a place, which the latter conaccept. Finally Anderson requested General Smith to take him to the White House in order that he might see the President, asserting at the same time that the President understood that he was to have was called to it, would direct his appointment. General Smith did take Anderson to the White House, and, leaving him in the office of the President's private secretary, went in to see Mr. Hayes himself. He found that the President had a great aversion for Anderson, and peremptorily refused to see him or to recommend his appointment to any more desirable position than had been offered to him. After this Anderson suggested the appointment of his brother to a place in the Baltimore Custom House, and when this appointment was made he withdrew his application for a place for himself. The correspondence which grew out of these proceedings consisted only of two or three letters, only one of which was found on the files of the department. The remainder General Smith looked upon as private letters, as did also Secretary Sherman when they were recently shown to him, and they were kept among the private papers. As soon as Anderson mentioned his visits to General Smith, the latter looked up these papers for the purpose of furnishing them to the committee.

Two points only were brought out to-day which have any important bearing upon the questions involved in the present inquiry. The first of these is that the President, when General Smith called upon him, refused to see Anderson or to do anything for him, and acted as though he thought that Anderson had no claims whatever upon the Administration, His behavior on this occasion proves, very conclusively, what has already been shown by other evidence, that the President was not a party to any bargain with Anderson, and was not disposed to recognize his claims; while General Smith said repeatedly the President showed great aversion to Anderson when his name was mentioned, and peremptorily refused to see him.

The other point is that during the several weeks when Anderson was attempting to secure a place in the Treasury Department, he never once suggested to General Smith that his case be presented to Secretary Sherman, or that any understanding existed between the Secretary and him, placing the former under obligations to take care of him. This is a very remarkable circumstance. If Mr. Sherman had written the letter which Anderson now pretends that he and Webber received from him, and had placed himself under obligations to them, Anderson would hardly have neglected either to make his application directly to Secretary Sherman or to request General Smith to bring it to his attention. But during these entire proceedings General Smith is very positive that he never spoke to Secretary Sherman, or gave him any information in regard to the case whatever. He said in his testimony to-day, that he went to the White House to see the

to-day, that he went to the White House to see the President because Anderson specially requested him to do so. If Anderson had requested him to see Secretary Sherman and consult with him about this case he would have done that, but Anderson never even suggested it. It will be very difficult to reconcile this fact and Anderson's testimony in regard to the so-called Sherman letter.

General Butler's treatment of the witness (General Smith) was almost as objectionable during a part of the time to day as it was yesterday, and the latter's sharp retorts more than once caused great amusement among the spectators. General Cox again accused General Butler of acting as a prosecutor and not as a judge, and of conducting his investigation in the manner of a ferce and determined persecution, and of treating the witnesses as though they were criminals whom he was seeking to entrap.

The management of the Democratic case seems to have been transferred in great measure to General Butler, who has taken held of the investigation with more zeal than any other member of the committee, Mr. McMahon aloue excepted. In many sepects General Butler is better informed in regard to the Democratic case than the Democratic nambers of the committee themserves. Mr. McMahon, who has several times spoken of "our case," said to-day that he hadn't spoken three sentences with any witness before the witness came upon the stand. General Butler could not say the same thing, for he has been in consultation with some of those who either have been examined or have been summoned here for that purpose.

IMPORTANT RUMORS. MRS. JENES TO OVERTHROW ANDERSON'S STORY-A FEE OF \$10,000 FROM MB. TILDEN.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 13 .- Great interest was manifested about the Capitol to-day in the testimony · which Mrs. Jenks, of Louisians, is expected to give. James E. Anderson, who was to have been examined by the Senate committee to-day, asked to be excused, in order that he might be present when Mrs. Jenks should give her testimony; and there was almost universal disappointment in the committee-room when the adjournment took place without her having taken the stand.

to have said, when in this city last Winter or Spring. that she either had the original of the so-called Sherman letter or knew where it was. Her testimony in regard to this document has therefore been expected by the Democrats to be even more sensational than that of Anderson. She arrived in Washington several days ago. She is reported to have been in consultation with prominent men connected directly or indirectly with the Potter investigation, but she refuses to have any interviews with the correspondents. In spite of this fact, a report was in circulation among the Democrats at the Capitol today that her testimony would be a disappointment; that she would swear that she never had the original of the Sherman letter; and that instead of supporting Anderson's testimony, she would entirely vindicate Secretary Sherman. This report, which gained very general credence, has caused a good deal of excitement among the Democrats, and there have been endless rumors that Mrs. Jenks has been constantly in consultation with Secretary Sherman's counsel since she has been

nobody will dare to accuse them openly of suggesting to Mrs. Jenks to tell anything except the truth about this matter. If Mrs. Jenks does not fail to throw some light on

about this matter.

If Mrs. Jenks does not fail to throw some light on the existence of the Sherman letter, the Democratic case against the Secretary of the Treasury will probably end at that point. Anderson's testimony in regard to this letter has been repeatedly shown to be worthless. The pretended copy he has was never compared with the original, if such existed, and was itself simply a copy of a copy made by dictation. As a piece of evidence it is of no consequence whatever, and would not be accepted by any justice of the peace in the land.

Among other reports now in circulation is one that Governor Tilden's connection with the Potter investigation or that of some of his friends will be shown in the testimony taken either by the House or the Senate committee. The story is that Anderson has boasted within a day or two that Mr. J. R. Sypher, who appears as his counsel, has received a fee of \$10,000 for the work he is now engaged in. Of course no such fee as this nor any fee has been paid by Anderson himself, and an attempt will be made to trace this money to New-York. Whether there is any truth in this report or not it is impossible to ascertain to-night, but it will undoubtedly be inquired into by the Senate committee, when the proper witnesses are on the stand. mittee, when the proper witnesses are on the stand.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

TEN MILLIONS SHORT. A GREAT DECREASE IN REVENUE, OWING TO THE INTERFERENCES OF CONGRESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 13 .- A table has been prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which shows that the receipts from internal revenue taxes for the present year will be \$10,-000,000 less than they were estimated at. The aggregate receipts for the year up to date are \$105,000,000. The amount estimated for the year was \$120,000,000. Commissioner Raum, in speaksidered altogether too insignificant for him to ing on that subject, said to-day, that letters received from the various collection districts indicate that the decline in the receipts is not owing to the stagnation of business, as there are indications of a general revival of trade; but a better position, and that when his attention it is entirely the result of the agitation in Congress over the reduction of the tax whiskey and tobacco, and the extension of the time for the payment of the tax on bonded whiskey. He says that during the last thirty days there has been absolute prostration in these branches of industry, and if the bill now pending in the House should pass without a provision for refineding the 8 cents tax on manufactured tobacco which has been paid at the present rate, it would affect no less than 350,000 dealers, and impose upon them an aggregate loss of more than \$5,000,000. It is said at the Treasury Department that the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco will reduce the receipts from that source about \$12,000,000. the receipts from that source about \$12,000,000.

A general press dispatch says that a delegation of about 100 Virginians has arrived from Richmond, headed by General Joseph E. Johnston. It represents not only the manufacturers but also the planters and the laborers. The delegation has visited the committee and representative men of both Houses, and upon its departure will leave a strong committee behind to advance its views. While favoring a But a friend of his lived on Thirteenth-st. reduction of the tax to 16 cents, these gentle- where they could talk freely together, if men insist upon some action by Congress. They represent that by the reduction of the tax to 16 cents, the Government will lose three millions during the present year, but that by inaction a revenue of ten milhons will be held in abeyance on account of tobacco held from consumption in private hands, and that the laborer, planter and manufacturer will be equally damaged.

GREENBACKS FOR COIN PAYMENTS. THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL SHORN OF ITS RE-PEALING CLAUSE-WHAT WAS LEFT IN IT. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASBINGTON, June 13 .- The Senate left the consideration of the bills on the calendar to-day to take up the bill to repeal the Resumption Act, which passed the House November 23, 1877. The Senate Finance Committee's amendment was discussed all day. Nothing new in the way of argument or fact was disclosed, although nearly all of those who ever participate in the debates spoke briefly to-day. Among the number were Messrs, Ferry, Dawes, Matthews, Morrill, Bayard, Voorhees, Coke, Kirkwood, Booth and Merrimon. The bill as finally passed provides that United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for the 4 per cent bonds, and that on and after October 1, 1878, those notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. The vote on the amendment to the House bill was yeas, 30, nays 29. The bill was subsequently passed by

SENATOR BLAINE ILL.

AN ATTACK WHICH CONFINES HIM TO THE HOUSE. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL! Washington, June 13 .- A story was current this afternoon that Senator Blaine was seriously ill, but his physician says the Senator is merely suffering from a slight malarial attack, and to-day had a chill, which rendered it prudent that he should re-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE GREAT MONUMENT.

main at home.

Washington, Thursday, June 13, 1878. The Washington Monument Society met tolay. There were present Admiral Powell, General Dunn, Dr. Blake, James J. Barrett, John C. Harkness Horatio King. Admiral Powell presided, Dr. Blake acted as secretary. Georg McCrary, the Secretary of War, and Danie P. Clark were unanimously elected to fill vacancies in the society occasioned by the deaths of Procesor Henry and Major McDonald. Considerable gratification was expressed at the prospect of an resumption of work upon the unfluished structure. Soon after the return of the President there will be a meeting of the joint convention on the Washington Monument, consisting of the President, Mr. W. W. Cororan, and Accidents Hill and Cark, when arrangements will be made for renew-ing work upon upon the monument in accordance with the design of Lorkin Mead.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES DECORATED. The graves of the Confederate dead at Arington Cemetery and other places in the vicinity of Washington were decorated to-day by the Southern Mcfrom Alexandria and other points in Virginia. The exercises were of a simple character, consisting only of prayer by the Rev. Dr. Harrison, chaplain of the House; a dirgeby the Alexandria Ocletic Club; and the decora-ting of the graves. The attendance of ex-Confederates at the burlal places to-day was larger than on any

THE GUARDIANS OF WASHINGTON'S GRAVE. The annual council of the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is in session here. The report announces the association as free from debt, with a credit in bank. The efforts to increase the endowment fund to \$100,000 are making favorable progress. Few Mrs. Jouks was summoned because she is reported occur. The session will continue until Saturday. There

will be a pilgrimage to the grave of Washington to-mor-row, which will be attended by the Governors of several States.

CONFERENCES ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill met again this evening and cussed various plans suggested as likely the differences between the two Houses. Nothing was determined, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow. The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill held two sessions during the day. Its members are confident of reaching a complete and final agreement on all controverted points to-morrow.

A PRETTY DISTINCT THREAT. The following dispatch was received to-day by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed:

TO A. C. HARMER, CHAPMAN FREEMAN, W. D. KELLEY, SAMUEL J. RANDALL and CHARLES O'NEILL, Washington, D. C.

There are in this city more than one hundred thousand of us idle, starving workingmen who desire work. If Congress falls to give more liberally for public improvements here, there will be riots greater than ever known. We must have bread. The Workingmen.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, June 13, 1878. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Election to-day postponed action on the Corbin-Butler contest until next Saturday.

The general belief among Senators and Representa gentlemen of such high character and standing that tives to-night is that there will be no postponement of the close of this session of Congress.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance will be held to-morrow morning for the purpose of hear-Ing the delegation of the National Greenback party, in accordance with a request recently published. The Ways and Means Committee authorized Repre-sentative Wood to-day to report to the House, with a

recommendation for passage, the bill recently intro-duced by him providing for the return of customs duties erroneously paid under protest. The Secretary of the Treasury has extended to the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company the privilege now held by the St. Louis and New-Orleans Packet Com-pany, under authority granted in 1871, for transporting sugars in hogsheads and other heavy merchandise on

cided, to-day, to report adversely on the petitions asking for such action as may lead to the adoption of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the anopinor of the pro-United States, in order to secure female suffiage. The following members voted in invor of the report: Sena-tors Wadleigh, McMillan, Hill, Saulsbury and Merri-mon. Senators Hear and Milchell were the only two who voted in the negative, and favor female suffrage.

## ALLEGING BREACH OF PROMISE.

SUIT AGAINST MAX STRAKOSCH. MISS SMEDLEY CLAIMS \$10,000 DAMAGES FROM THE OPERA MANAGER-HE DECLARES IT A CASE OF

Max Strakosch, the operatic manager, was arrested, yesterday, in a civil action, brought by Miss Clementine Smedley, of Chicago, for alleged breach of promise of marriage and attempted seduction. The damages were laid at \$10,000. Mr. Strakosen appeared at the Sheriff's office in the afternoon, and after ball had been furnished, went back to his Fourteenth-st. home.

The complaint of Miss Smedley alleges that the plaintiff became acquainted with the defendant in Chicago, where she lives, in 1875; that their acquaintance continued during the same year in New-York; that on September 20, 1875, he promised to marry her; that in consequence of this promise of marriage she remained single, and that in October, 1877, he married Miss Neilson, in Oakland, Cal., thereby taking unjust advantage of the praintiff. The complaint further alleges that during the engagement of marriage he tried to compass her ruin by trick and subterfuge and to persuade her to an unlawful intercourse with him. He represented to her, she avers, that she could never become a great and successful singer unless she would throw away her modesty and virtue and yield to his solicitations. But she refused to comply with his demands or solicitations. Thereupon, she says, the defendant became cold and negligent toward her, and on August 20, 1870, he refused to marry liet, alleging as a reason for such action that he was a Jow and his religion would not allow him to marry a

affirmed, he undertook her musical education. He told her, after testing her voice, that she had excellent vocal capacities, and would become a great singer. On or about August 28, 1876, the defendant came to her while she was stopping at the Everett House and said that he wished to talk with her of her future prospects. He said, however, that what he had to say; he wished to speak confidentially, and such a public place as the hotel would not be private enough for such conversation. the place, which she has since learned was a house of asroom on the second floor, and as soon a ther had cutered, closed and looked

At his request, Miss Smedley further alleged, she left her home and friends in Chicago, and came to make her home in New-York. He assigned as a reason for this request the necessity that she should be near him in carrying on her musical studies. The faithlessness of the defendant, and his decentious advances and his subsequent refusal to marry her, the complaint continued, had so prostrated her nervous system that for many months she was under the care of physicians, and suffered great mental and bodily pain, and pecuniary injury.

MR. STEAKOSCH DECLARES IT BLACKMAIL. Max Strakosch was playing cards with his wife and a number of friends at his residence, No. 16 West Fourteenth-st., when a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him

teenth-st., when a TRIBUNE reporter called upon him last evening. It was a very merry party, that did not seem disturbed by any trouble. Mr. Strakosch led the reporter into another room, and evidently understood at once his errand.

"Blackman, blackman," he exclaimed with a shrug of the shoulders and a smile, at the first question. "The whole thing is a scheme to exfort money out of me, and it is hardly necessary for me to say that there is not a word of truth in the charges that Miss smedley makes against me. I will tell you the story of my acquaintance and experience with her, and you shall juage for yourself. In the Summer of 1875 I was in Chicago on operatic business. Miss Smedley and her sister introduced themselves to me smediey makes against me. I will tell you the story of my acquantiance and experience with her, and you shall judge for yourself. In the Summer of 1875 I was in Chicago on operatic business. Miss Smedley and her sister introduced themselves to me there. The one who makes this complaint was about twanty years old, and her sister ten years older. The order one said that her sister had strong aspirations to become an operatic singer; that she had a good voice and was confident she could make a name for herself. If she could not sneeded in singing, she was afraid of the future, as she had no other friends or relatives to look to. I tested the young woman and found that she had a fair soprano voice. I promised to do what I could for her. When I came back to bew-York, I was followed by letters from her, and then she came on herself. I gave her lessons. I felt sorry for the woman and determined to do my best by her. I continued the lessons and the tests for six months. The result was that she showed herself to have a good voice for parlor singing and for small concert-rooms; but for opera it would never do. I was finally obliged to tell her the conclusion I had reached, and that I doubted whether I could be of any more use to her in that direction.

"She felt very deeply this failure arff worked hard to improve. She said frequently: 'Mr. Strakosch, if you will only help me and not desert me now, I will pay you back a mundred fold when my success comes. She was very sanguine; in fact, she was a sentimental, remandle, stupid girl, with an affectionate disposition. But at last her health broke down and it was very plain that her public singing was something that I could have nothing to do with. I husisted that she should go back to Chicasco. I paid her expenses and frequently afterward gave her small sums of money, necause of my sympathy with her in her difficulties. The last amount I gave her was \$50, Just before my marriage. After my marriage, I did not think it proper or right to continue these gits. But she shull I h

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. TROY, N. Y., June 13.—Patrick Travis, a lock-ceper at Cohoes, was yesterday run over and killed by cara. TROY, N. Y., June 13.—Mrs. Julia Rodd, of White-hail, was burned to death yesterday, her dress having caught fire from wood burning in an oven.

NewBurgh, N. Y., June 13.—Lemnel Hudson was filled this morning by a falling tree at Highland Mills, Orange County, He leaves a wife and nine children. AMELIASBURG, P. E. Co., Ont., June 13.—The resi-

AMEJIASBURG, P. E. Co., Ont., June 13.—The residence of Geo. H. Spring was burned last night, and his two children, ages nine and twelve, perished in the flames.

MERIDEN, Conn., June 13.—Abraham Hill, age forty-three, committed suicide by drowning in Hanever Pond, South Meriden, this afternoon. He had been confined in a retreat for the insane, but was released last month.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Five professional thieves, Geo. Chase, James Clarke, Tip Farrell, Dan'l Goldstein and Chas. Lyons, were arrested here last night. They had stolen articles from several jewelry steres in this city most of which were recovered.

## MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION. MOST OF THE STATE TICKET RENOMINATED-EX-SENATOR CHANDLER MADE PERMANENT CHAIR-

MAN-THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Michigan Republican State Convention met at Detroit yesterday. Ex-Senator Chandler was made permanent chairman, and a full State ticket was nominated. The platform points with pride to the record of the party during the twenty years it has controlled the State; congratulates the country on the evidences of returning business prosperity, and on the approaching adjournment of Congress; denounces repudiation in every form, and demands a currency that will command its full value in every market of the world; expresses apprehension at the spread of the doctrines held by the National Greenback party and the various Socialistic organizations;

PROCEEDINGS AND NOMINATIONS. DETROIT, June 13 .- The Republican State Convention assembled at the Detroit Opera House, this morning at 11 o'clock, and effected a temporary organization by electing James H. Stone temporary chairman. From that hour until 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 2, nothing of unusual importance transpired, the entire time being taken up with routine business.

and declares that the title of President Hayes

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and effected a permanent organization by the election of ex-Scnator Chandler as president, with the customary complement of vice-presidents and secretaries. The following State ticket was then nominated:

For Governor—"Charles M, Croswell.
For Lieutenant-Governor—"Alonzo Sessions.
For Secretary of State—William Jenny, jr.
For Treasurer-General—D. B. Pritchard.
For Auditor—W. I. Lattinger.
For Land Commissioner—James Nesmith.
For Member of the State Board of Education—George
'Edwards.

For Attorney-tieneral—"Otto Kirchner. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—"H. S.

Renominated. Ex-Senator Chandler was made chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Republicans of Michigan, after twenty years of unbroken control of the State Government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and they point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which had been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and security of our citizens, the prosperity of the commonwealth and the maintenance of the public faith.

wealth and the maintenance of the public faith.

Resolved, That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest judgment of mankind the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unfaltering fidelity to the just and humane principles which in time of great public extremity inspired and created it. We recognize among the secret dolligations of a Govextremity inspired and created it. We recognize, among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on these principles, the duty of securing to all its crizens a free and untram-melled exercise of the rights of suffrage, and of protecting every man and woman from whom it claims allegiance in the peaceful pursuit of an honest life by every legitimate means within its reach.

within its reach.

\*\*Itesolved\*\*, That we congratulate our fellowgitizens on the numistal able evidence apparent in so many directions that the business
interests of the country are recovering from
the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made entainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the resumption of specie payments, now, happily, within immediate
reach, sand certain to be accomplished
without a shock either to industry or commerce; that in financial as in other matters,
the world is governed too much, and the
pressing need of the time is stability upon
which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their healthful
operation; and that, in common with the best
intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the
carly adhournment of Congress, and the researly adjournment of pite it will affor pite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, made formidable by the despetisms a room on the second floer, and as soon as the had cutered, closed and locked the door. At this she expressed surprise. The defendant sat down and drow her to his knee; she screamed, and called for help. The defendant begged her forgiveness, and she granted it.

Here are the second floer, and as soon of a caucus. We denotince repudiation in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community binding upon all its members, and failure to tulid a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor. We insist that the debts of the Nation shall be add with the same fairness and integrity with paid with the same fairness and integrity with which the honest man seeks to pay his indi-vidual debts. We assert that no prosperity can be real or durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by the Government or banks, is derived from its promise to pay and the credit that promise is worth; that the and the creent that promise is worth; that the full benefits of such currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par and at the will of the interchangeable at par and at the will of the holder has been proved by experience to be the best known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate place among commercial nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises, and in the name of all the producing classes and every honest workingman we promises, and in the name of all the producing classes and every honest workingman we
demand a currency that is worth not only its
face value all over the Union, but will command respect, recognition and its full value in
every market of the world.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension
the spread of the opinions and the growth of

the spread of the opinions and the growth of the sentiments embodied and proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications and speeches of the so-called National Greenback party, and the various Socialistic and Com-munistic organizations and their advocates throughout the land, which, if adopted as the relies of the Government, must bring disaster policy of the Government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor to the Nation, and tend, in a high degree, to subvert many of those principles which we regard as fundamental to the structure and support of true covernment; and the Repub support of free government; and the Republican party will meet all these doctrines and tendencies with most prompt, vigorous and

Resolved, That the question of the election of the present incumbents to the offices of President and Vice-President was finally set-tled by the XLIVth Congress, and that any attempt to reopen it on any pretence what ever is fraught with danger to Republican institutions, and the Republicans of the State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to exercise the functions of the respective offices until terminated in a const

tutional manner.

Kesolved, That the administration of Gov ernor Croswell has been prudent, wise, economical and honest, and that he is entitled t the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

THE QUEBEC STRIKE, ORDER RE-ESTABLISHED-THE STRIKE COMING T

AN END.

QUEBEC, June 13 .- The strike to-day ha the appearance of terminating quietly, on account the presence of so large a force of military in town. Mounted troops arrived by special train this morning, and immediately proceeded to the citadel. The different regiments have been relieving each other over since, on duty at the citadel and the Parliament House. The strikers met at Jaques Cartier Hall this morning, and were
addressed by one of their leaders, but they refused
to follow him in any numbers, and most
of them dispersed quietry. A sugall assembly of
rioters marched as far as the esplanade this morning,
but disappeared and hid their flag. A considerable mob
has congregated, however, all day near the Louis gate,
has congregated, however, all day near the Louis gate,
principally, no doubt, to watch the interesting move
ment of troops back and forward from the citadel.

At the Parliament House two or three afreets have

been made by detectives this morning, of parties sup-posed to have been leading in the riots, who were con-veyed to jail by the military. The inquest on the body of Beaudoire, who was killed yesterday, has been ad-journed till to-morrow. Several hundred rioters assembled at the jail last evening at 9 o'clock, and demanded the release of the rioter taken prisoner. They broke the windows, but did no further damage.

WEST POINT.

THE NEW ARMY OFFICERS.

A SUNNY GRADUATION DAY-THE CADETS AD-DRESSED BY PRESIDENT HAYES, SECRETARY OF WAR M'CEARY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS AND GENERAL SHERIDAN-THE STATES REPRE-SENTED IN THE GRADUATING CLASS.

OM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

West Point, June 13.—The graduating class

of '78 of the Military Academy received their diplomas

on a very auspicious day. Only a few clouds crossed the deep blue sky in the morning, and the bright-colored garrison flag which floated out from the tall flagstaff was barely sustained by the gentle breeze. The sunlight was dazzling, and few cared to brave the great heat needlessly by venturing out long upon the green parade-ground. The exercises took place in a little grove in front of the library of the academy. There a small platform had been erected seats placed upon it for the distinguished visitors, and seats strewn on either side for the expected audience The trees of the grove had, perhaps, been thinned out for the purpose, for there was an open space in its centre which was subsequently occupied by the cadets. Promptly at 11 a. m. the exercises began. The platform was occupied by the following: President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary of War McCrary, Attorney-Genwas occupied by the following: President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary of War McCrary, Attorney-General Devens, General Sherman and Miss Sherman, General Sheridan, General Sherman and Miss Sherman, General Sheridan, General Sherman and Miss Sherman, General Sherman were heartly cheered as they appeared upon the platform. The cade is soon afterward marched into the oren space allotted to them and formed in a square, the araduating class directly facing the platform, and the other class men in such a position of "resting arms" as enabled them to see everything that occurred. The graduates were swords, but were otherwise unarmed. The remainder of the cadeta as usual carried their muskets. It was a very pretty seen induced: the dark grove filled with a gaily dressed throng, albe platform dotted with officers in full uniform, the cadets in their gray and white uniform in the centre, and beyond a green plain flooded with light. General Schofield opened the exercises by introducing the Rev. James Lewis, who in behalf of the Board of Visitors, addressed the cadets. He made a short address, especially emphasizing the need of every soldier depending upon God for guidance during life. General Schofield then introduced President Hayes, who on coming to the fromt of the platform was loudly applianded. He gazed about for a second or so till the applicate had subsided, and then in a strong voice, but apparently not forcing it in the least, began his speech. He spoke with great readiness, and rather rapidly, and the stillness was so great that everyone in the assemblage must have heard him. Following him there spoke Secretary of War McCrary, Attorney-General Devens and General Sheridan. All of the speeches were applanded, but that of Attorney-General Devens most wen the favor of the cadets and the populace, judging from the applause. It was also afterward highly praised by many persons in conversation as a very cloquent speech.

THE SPEECHES, \* Mr. Hayes said: My friends, the very limited oppor, tunity that I have had to make myself acquainted with tunity that I have had to make myself acquainted with the advantages of this interesting institution does not authorize me to say much. But what I have seen enables me to speak with satisfaction and with admiration of the thoroughness and excellence of the instruction given here. It is something more than to make scholars. Here something more than learning is acquired. The training is that which leads up to the best specimens of American mannood. So I say to you for your countryness, young gentlemen, that we are deeply interested in you and sympathize with your labors and efforts. Last night as I heard on parade those favorite tunes, "Home, sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syn." played here for immy of you for the last time, I sympathized with you. I knew how your hearts were swelling with regret at leaving this beautiful place. I feel confident that in every emergency you will be ready with alserity to do well your part,

Mr. McCrary said: Geutlemen of the graduating class,

Mr. McCrary said: Geutlemen of the graduating class, I congratulate you most heartily on your graduation with so much honor. It is an occasion of great interest to you, to the Army and to the people of the country. No doubt you feel as if It were emancipation day; as if the day of study were past. But I think it proper to say that to be successful in your profession you will find it necessary to continue studying. Constant effort is the price of success in all professions and callings. You are about to enter the service of your country. I trust and I believe that you enter upon this service with an appreciation of the true position of an officer of the Army of the United States. One word expresses your duty—"Patriotism." I am sure that all great soldiers must be inspired with a streat love of country. "Our country, right or wrong," is the motto to follow. Be resolved to be true and devoted to your country, to follow the flag everywhere, and resolve to perish rather than tarn your back upon it under any circumstances. The country regards the Army as the guardian of the public liberty. We do not believe that the Army is daugerous to the liberties of the people. It defends the liberty wendy, I hope that the next fifty years will record many gailant deeds by the young gentlemen of this institutution. I bid you God speed.

Attorney-General Devens said: This is a time for Mr. McCrary said: Gentlemen of the graduating class

Attorney-General Devens said: This is a time for Major-Generals, and not Attorney-Generals, and therefore I thought I would not be asked to address you. Nevertheless, as Sir Walter Scott's heart leaped at sight of the tartan, so does mine stir at sight of the blus. There is a rule of the Sunreme Court that lawyers shall not speak over two hours; so that Pil not talk long. [Laughter, I am very glad to welcome you to the Army. You are not welcomed to a life of ease. You are invited to lives of dauger and hard work; to lives that will be hopored by your countrymen. But nothing was ever done that was worth anything, without hard work. I know that there is a feeling that the Army is not appreciated. But for all that, you belong to a Republic that is grateful to its soldiers. In the long run every pointical party will uphold you, I urge upon you the importance of an elevared, private character. I read only last week Lord Mahon's "Life of Maribroough." I Attorney-General Devens said: This is a time for every political party will imbold you. I urge upon you the importance of an iclevared, private enaracter. I read only hast week Lord Mahon's "Life of Mariborough." I wondered at the ability that won Maiplaquet Ramellies, and Blenheim, but I remembered that his great palace called Blenheim was built with plunder. It seemed to me that I would rather have been a private soldler at the battle of Blenheim than the commander and owner of that stained and tainted castic. Gentlemen, when the list hour conges to you, whisther in the peace of home, surrounded by loving friends, or on the battlefield, may you be able to say: "I have been faithful to the country whose child I was, and I have striven to be worthy of Him in the hollow of whose hand lie kings and principalities and natious."

General Sheridan said: Gentlemen of the Graduating

General Sheridan said : Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, it is only necessary for me to let my thoughts run back to 1853 to feel for you in your delight over being relieved from school. But although your education here has ceased, the education of the accomplished officer has begun. Those who will follow the directions haid down here in regard to study and how to fulfil the various duties of an officer, will succeed best. You will order the private soldler to do things that you have already learned how to do yourself. You can make him your devoted friend if you treat him rightly. You will find your brother officers as intelligent a body of men as there is in the world. Therefore treat them conviccously, and do your part of the work faithfully, and you will win their esteem. You will be respected if you respect them. And now, gentlemen, in the name of the Army, I welcome you into its besom.

General Schoffield—Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, in behalf of the Board of Instruction, I extend to you our paternal blessing. The diplomas will now be given.

The diplomas were then formally presented, the cadeta The diplomas were then formally presented, the cadets advancing as their names were called. The cadets of the lower classes applianded as each name was called; but the loudest applianse was given to the last man, who good-naturedly smiled as he heard the demonstration. The exercises closed with the giving of the benediction by Chaplain Forsyth. Below are the names of the graduating cadets, their birthplace, the State from which they were appointed, and their ages when admitted.

Those marked "at large" were appointed by President Grant. The names are placed in the order of merit of the cadets when graduated:

	Born in.	Appointed from.	Age.		Born in.	Appointe from.	Age
Lask Hobbs McNeill Scriven Petitt Howard Wooley Totten Evans Howe Sparrow Greene Ives Bailey Buck Schaeffer Burnott Piekering	Pa. Me. Ga. Pa. Ohito III. N. C. Fla. Wis. Mass. N. Y. D. C. Texas Ala. Pa. Ind. N. Y. Pa	Pa. Me. Conn III Ohio. Atlarge N. C. Neb Wia Iowa Mass. N. Y. Texas. III. Pa. Ind N. Y. Atlarge	19 19 17 20 17 17 21 17 21 19 20 18 19 20 19 18 17	Glass. Winston Avery Starr Waitz Spilman Heistand Richards. Cox Carrow Merrill Getty Phister Winceler Elliott Red. Willox Smith Wolf Kendall	Va	Va Mich Ill Ohio Va Lowa Pa N. H At large Ky Wis Pa By At large Mo Pa Towas	121121121111111111111111111111111111111

DEATH AND LOSS FROM LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, June 13 .- While a party of men were sheltering themselves beneath a tree during the storm yesterday, near Oil City, Penn., two of them Thomas Donaldson and his son, were struck by light-ning and instantly killed. Another, named Fink, was fatally injured.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

PRINCE BISMARCK CHOSEN PRESIDENT. SHORT SESSION-GREAT BRITAIN TO SEEK THE PROTECTORATE OF ASIA MINOR AND THE GUARD-

IANSHIP OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Prince Bismarck was elected President of the European Congress, which assembled yesterday for the first time at the Radziwell Palace, in Berlin. After a short session the Congress adjourned to Monday. It is stated that Great Britain will receive authority from the Congress to assume an active protectorate over Asiatic Turkey and to maintain the freedom of Constantinople. It is deemed probable that Lord Beaconsfield will make the change of policy which this implies a pretext for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. Prince Bismarck declares that all Europe needs peace.

THE CONGRESS ORGANIZED. PRINCE BISMARCK ELECTED PRESIDENT ON THE MO-

TION OF COUNT ANDRASSY. BERLIN, Thursday, June 13, 1878. Soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon the Plenipoten tiaries to the Congress drove up to Prince Bismarck's palace, in carriages belonging to the different embassies. Each Plenipotentiary wore the usual

diplomatic dress of his native country. At 2:20 o'clock the flag of Germany was hoisted over the palace, betokening that the Congress had opened. The street in front of the palace is closed against ordinary traffic. The precedent of the Vienna Congress was followed in all matters of cere-

The Plenipotentiaries took their seats in order; Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Turkey. They sat around a horseshoe table, covered with green cloth, which stands in the centre of the saloon. The chairs around it were covered with green leather, while about the sides of the saloon were arranged others covered with red silk, in conformity with the rich carpeting of the floor. The buffet was tastefully decorated

with hot-house plants. The proceedings to-day were secret, but it is understood that the session was merely devoted to the formalities of electing a president and secretaries. The presidency was conferred upon Prince Bismarck at the suggestion of Count Andrassy, who advocated this selection, not simply on the ground of traditional custom, but for the eminent services which Prince Bismarek was on all sides acknowledged to have rendered. Count Andrassy also expressed the warmest hopes for the recovery of the

revered German Emperor. During the session a dispatch was handed to Prince Bismarck announcing the revival of the insurrection in Crete. He read it aloud, but no remarks were made upon it.

The actual work of the Congress will begin at the session next Monday. The interval appears to be due to a desire to failitate a settlement of the task of the Congress by preliminary negotiations between the Plenipotentiaries. One such conference yesterday evening between Counts Schouvaloff and Andrassy lasted till late at night.

It is again stated that Germany will propose the discussion of the Socialist question in the Congress.

BEACONSFIELD ABOUT TO ACT BOLDLY. ENGLAND TO INTERVENE IN ASIATIC TURKEY AND PROTECT CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, Thursday, June 13, 1878.

It is intimated that the proposed protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, for which Lendon journals have been preparing the public mind, will be carried into effect. The scheme is outlined by the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, who says: "Those persons who anticipate that Lord Beacons field is preparing a great surprise will not be disappointed. The coup may bring him much popularity, but it will burden the country with great responsibility. The control of reforms in Asia Minor and the maintenance of the freedom of Constantinople will be undertaken by Great Britain, while European Turkey will be left to the control of the States whose special interests are there. To satisfy Austria and adjust the question of indemnity will be the chief difficulties of the Congress. The other questions are already settled in principle. Lord Beaconsfield's demands will involve even more than the foregoing outlines, but they have already received the support of Germany and France, and, to some extent, of Austria and Italy. Should Austria's spe-cial demands be met satisfactorily. Lord Beacons-field will play a leading part in a dazzling peace. As, however, his diplomatic policy will be a clear departure from the doctrine of non-intervention, he will probably make that the justification for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the coun-try."

INCIDENTAL AFFAIRS. THE DIPLOMATISTS RECEIVING LIBERAL HOSPITALITY -HOPES OF CONCORD ENTERTAINED.

Bealin, Thursday, June 13, 1878. Yesterday was chiefly spent by the Envoys to the Congress in paying visits of ceremony and in in-troductions and receptions. State carriages with richly caparisoned horses, outriders and footmen in State costumes, rolled about through the streets all the afternoon, conveying the Special Envoys to and from the Old Castle, where they were received in audience by the Crown Prince in the order of the time of their arrival in Berlin

PEACE TO BE THE MAIN OBJECT. The Ministerial organ, The North German Gazette, in an article this morning, welcoming the Congress, says: Peace being the principal object in view, selfish interreace being the principal object in view, sellsh interests will be regarded as of secondary importance by the august Conclave which has met to confer upon Europe the blessing of durable and well matured arrangements. It may be expected that the name of the German Capital will be coupled with the enactment of a solid and durable document, not with a flimsy transaction leading to fresh complications in the near future."

FAIR PROSPECTS DISCERNED. The official Procincial Correspondence says: "Unless all the symptoms are defective, the Berlin Congress will successfully dispose of the question long dreaded as sure to kindle a universal war. May Europe speedily witness so gratifying a result." BISMARCK DEEMS PEACE ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13, 1878. The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says intelligence has been received there that Prince Bismarck openly expresses the opinion that peace is necessary, not only for Russia, but for the whole of Europe.

THE TURKS SUBMISSIVE. The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Turks will strive to make the best terms they can at the Congress and will not pursue an uncompromising policy.

AUSTRIAN JEALOUSY APPEABING. Austria will maintain in the Congress that Servia and Montenegro must either become members of a confederation under Austrian auspices, or conclude a military convention with Austria.

THE GREEK PROVINCES DISTRUSTFUL.

PERA, Thursday, June 13, 1878.

The news from Taessaly indicates the probability of a renewal of the Greek insurrection. This is said to be in consequence of the discouragement of the Greeks at the reported understanding between England and Russis, which they believe to be fatal to Hellenic interests. PRINCE MILAN ALARMED.

BELGRADE, Thursday, June 13, 1878. Prince Milan has postponed going to Nisch on account of the mobilization of the Austrian army, which creates andefined apprehensions and abundant political specu-

lation. The territory granted to Servia, on the western frontier, by the Treaty of San Stefano, will, according to a Princely ukase just issued, be immediately incorporated, RUSSIANS OCCUPYING ROUMANIA. BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 13, 1878. The repairs upon the Rustchuk and Varna Railway, by

the company, are begun and will probably be completed in three weeks. Several thousand Russians have arrived in Roumania, from Russia, during the past few days and have taken positions on the line of posts facing the southern outlets of the Carpathean passes between the rivers Areisk and Screth. Troops from the Dobradja are also crossing the Danube for the purpose of camping upon the high ground on the Roumanian side, as much sickness prevails south of the river.